

Now Advertisements.

New and Cheap Store at Aurora—R. Boyd & Bro.
Hartman, 100, A. Harton.
Military, 100, N. Zinn.
Cheaper than Ever, B. Lee.
Military Goods—J. Bond.
Norelton—T. A. Harton.
North York County Spring Bldg.
Parsons—T. A. Harton.
Tavern to Let—G. P. Dixon.
Gloves and Hosiery—T. A. Harton.
Ladies' Hats—T. A. Harton.
Cand. M. W. Hagar.
Cord Strayed—O. Ball.
New Good—Bogert, Pedfield & Co.

Train Time—Newmarket.

Moyne South. 8.42 a.m.
Moyne North. 8.50 p.m.
Moyne North. 9.10 a.m.
Moyne South. 8.55 p.m.

The New Era.

Newmarket, Friday, April 20, 1880.

General Summary.

Remember the Spring Show and Flowering Match, next Tuesday, of the County Society. We hope to see a general attendance. See the advertisement elsewhere announcing price.

The Canadian Agricultural makes its regular appearance on our table. It is a monthly publication and is filled with matter interesting to the Canadian farmer. Specimen copies may be seen at this office, also, of the *Genesee Farmer*.

Visitors to the Spring Show and the public generally will observe, by reference to our advertising columns, that Mr. Harton has completed his stock of seasonable goods, and is now ready for the spring trade.

We have devoted as much of our space as possible to correspondents, yet, several letters remain over for another week. If what Mr. Arrows wishes for us, we think his letter must fully satisfy an Aurora contributor without further developments.

We are placed under many obligations to the esteemed member for North York, for Parliamentary papers. The Clerk of the Assembly supplies the *Pres. Oppositor* papers, at any rate, with very little delay. The *Votes and Proceedings*,—scarcely a bill, and very few "returns."

Proceedings of last meeting of Whitechurch Church, uneventfully crowded out. We may observe, however, that it was decided to accept the offer of Mr. Lewis on which to erect a "Youn Hall," and that a By-Law for that purpose be passed at next meeting of Council upon which the people will be called upon to vote for or against.

Hon. Mr. DeBouchere has introduced a bill in the Upper House, to amend the Municipal Act in so far as relates to the granting of licenses to houses of Public Entertainment in Cities, Towns and Villages. License to be granted according to population; and according to the scale laid down Newmarket would not be allowed more than three times—perhaps only two. No Village surrounding a town would be allowed more than two, at the outside.

A meeting of the Reformers of this Village, favorable to the views enunciated and platform adopted by the Toronto Convention, takes place in the North American Hotel, this (Friday) evening, for the purpose of organizing a Branch Association. Chair to be taken at 7 o'clock. We hope to see a general attendance. While referring to this matter, we would remark, that it is highly desirable that Branch Associations should be formed in each Municipality immediately, in order that the Central Committee may have duly authorized parties in communication with, or send documents to, throughout the constituency. The following gentlemen were appointed Vice-Presidents, and to them is entrusted the task of organizing the Branch Societies—King, J. P. Wells, Esq.; Whitechurch, Mr. Selkirk; Aurora, Mr. C. Cooke; East Gwillimbury, H. D. Stiles, Esq.; North Gwillimbury, Mr. W. H. Turry; Georgina, Mr. Arch. Riddle.

The member for South Simcoe has again introduced his bill to abolish Separate Schools in Upper Canada. It only contains one clause, as follows:—"From and after the 25th day of December, 1880, the Act forming chap. 65 of the Consolidated Statutes for Upper Canada, and intimated 'An Act respecting Separate Schools' shall be, and the same is hereby repealed." If Mr. Ferguson had been sincere in his intentions he would have introduced this tremendous lengthy bill one month sooner. He is only "playing blind" to hoodwink his brethren of South Simcoe. No one knows better than they, that the Session will be brought to a close in about two weeks. The estimates are already before the House, and the Ministry have asked for three days in the week for government business. These things are indications of a speedy conclusion of the present session—to be resumed again, say some prints, on the arrival of the Prince of Wales.

University College.

The Council of the above Institution has petitioned the Legislature as a counter to the "Memorial of the Wesleyan Methodist Church of Canada." From this document we learn the Council of Toronto University, "is not responsible for any of the arrangements to which exception is taken" in said memorial, with regard to "the exclusion of all other Colleges" from the funds—the composition of its Board of Examiners of candidates for degree, or, that a majority of the quorum of the Senate consists of the Professors of one College.

The Petition also asserts "that the University of Toronto, and University College, Toronto, are separate corporations, with totally distinct functions; and that the University has no power either to diminish or to increase the revenue of the College."

With regard to the curriculum adopted the petitioners state it is agreeable to the 20th Section of the Statute; and while the advocates of the claims of Victoria College complain that the curriculum has been lowered, they do not set forth the facts—inasmuch as the course of study extends over four years, whereas that of the London University is limited to two years. The petition goes on to say—"not only has the standard for the degree in honors been reduced, but, the number of subjects required from all candidates for the degree has been increased by the addition of modern languages and of the natural sciences." Really, this sounds strangely different to the assertions of Mr. Pool at the recent Convention in Newmarket. We then heard one side, and we are now getting the other.

The petition next asserts—"That while University College has adopted and carried out said curriculum in all its details, Victoria College has never conformed to the requirements of the 17th Sec of the Act, by adopting and prescribing 'such course of instruction as the Chancellor, and members of the Senate shall by statute be made as aforesaid from time to time, determine.'" It also sets forth that while Victoria College claims to be an affiliated institution, it exercises all the powers of a rival College, and declines presenting its students for examination. And with regard to the funds, the petition says—"it never was the intention of the Legislature to sanction the formation of a surplus for the benefit of denominational institutions, by crippling the efficiency and diverting the growth of those Provincial establishments which had been created as best adapted to the 'circumstances of the country.'" This document certainly puts the matter in a new light before the country."

Bradford Council.

April 10, 1880.

The above Council held another meeting this evening. All present, at the opening, but Mr. Thompson. The Reeve in the chair. Minutes of last meeting read and confirmed. The Reeve said he would again call the attention of the Council to the necessity of appointing Path masters for the three divisions into which the village was divided last year.

Mr. George moved, seconded by Mr. Barry, that John Armstrong be appointed for the Southern Division and John Ross for the Northern.—Carried.

[Mr. Thompson here entered the room, and was received by the crowd of listeners with applause.]

The Reeve—Order.

Moved by Mr. George, seconded by Mr. Barry, That applications to superintend the middle road division be received by this Council until next Monday evening—and that the lowest tender be accepted.

Mr. Thompson (whispered across the table to the recorder of the above motion) do you go for that?

Mr. Thompson said he could not support the motion. He was opposed to any man having more than one office in the Corporation. He wanted to give every man a chance. He could not support Mr. Smallwood getting the office if his was the lowest, as he had one office. He made these remarks now, so that in case he opposed the appointment afterwards they would know his reasons and would not then say he done it for factious opposition.—(Considerable applause in the assembly, evidently with a view to urge the speaker on in order to have a scene.) Cries of "order!" "order!" from the Councilors.

The resolution was then put and carried. The Reeve then said he would now for the last time call the attention of the Council to the fact that a considerable portion of the taxes for last year was still uncollected. The Collector said that whenever he talked of pushing the matter, a majority of this Council urged delay; and he (the Reeve) called their attention to the matter so that in case losses occurred, the responsibility might rest upon the proper parties. For the future he assumed no further responsibility on that score.

Another subject was—that certain parties were still selling liquors without license. Mr. George said he apprehended the Council had nothing whatever to do with the license matter. Let the Inspector do his duty. Mr. Thompson said he knew who the Reeve was hitting at, as he (Mr. T.) had not paid his taxes yet. He knew why the Reeve wanted to have these taxes collected speedily: it was so that he might again receive applause in the County Council, by saying Bradford had paid up. But he thought the poor people should have the benefit of the spring work before being called upon to pay their taxes; and he meant to keep the use of his position as long as he could. The people of Bradford had just as much right to keep and use their money as had the inhabitants of Barrie and Collingwood.—(Another broad display.) It was all very well to appear fine at the County Council; but this Council should look after the interest of the poor people here.

[A little sharp-thing here took place between the Reeve and Mr. Thompson with regard to the matter, and the subject dropped—the latter remarking the Reeve was too long-headed for him.]

The Reeve said—the next business was Mr. George's By-Law to regulate the Assize of Bread, and prevent the sale of unwholesome Meats.

Mr. George moved, seconded by Mr. Barry—that the Council go into Committee of the whole on said By-Law.—Carried.

Mr. Stoddard in the chair. [No sooner was Mr. Stoddard seated than the crowd in the assembly commenced as on a former occasion.]

Chair—Order, order.

Mr. Driffl—Mr. Chairman I hope you will direct the constables and Inspector present, to maintain order.

Chair—Order. (Low laughter.)

On the motion for the adoption of the first clause—

Mr. Driffl said, on a previous occasion the chairman made some remarks to regard to certain clauses describing what was unwholesome meats, and would like to see some amendments made. For his part he was ready to assist in making such amendments as the Council should think proper.

The Chairman remarked—that what he said on a previous occasion was—that a rat in a year old was as unwholesome as four years old; and so on with regard to bills and swine.

Mr. Thompson said the By-Law was nothing but a copy; but what he objected to was, that of cutting a loaf and putting the piece to another to make up weight, and Mr. George was the last man to put on that piece (laughter) and if the baker put it on, the servant bringing it would throw the piece to the dogs in the street, and neither the buyer or

the baker, would get the benefit of it. He would move an amendment, to the effect—that "fancy and cottage bread and twists" be exempted from the standard weight and of liability to seizure. Bread would lose weight. He bought a loaf last week which weighed 4 lbs. 10 oz. and after keeping it six days, it only weighed 3 lbs. and 4 oz. Now, he could not see the difference whether that bread dried on the baker's shelf or on the shelf of the consumer.

Mr. Driffl said he could not see the force of Mr. Thompson's argument. If it took more material to make bread retain its standard, let the baker charge more. This Council did not fix the price. Mr. Thompson was a mischief-maker, and he knew it. He fills his drawer full of sugar on Monday and a glass of beer, (laughter) but any one knows that a loaf two or three days old goes much further than a new loaf. It was much better to have old, and they would not have to take a dose of pills to get rid of it. (Stomping and laughter among the crowd.) Fancy bread and twists would dry out on account of the crust.

Mr. Driffl did not see that Mr. Thompson made out a case. If fancy bread took more material, let the baker charge more. All the people wanted was, to know how much they paid for.

Mr. George could not see the force or consistency of Mr. Thompson's argument. He (Mr. T.) tried to make it appear he was a friend to the poor, and yet he would not expect a law to guarantee them the full weight they had to pay for. Besides, there was no injustice done to the baker, according to the cost of materials he would charge for his bread. And in regard to fancy bread, Mr. Driffl had answered that, by saying the baker might charge more. The law was one that had its basis in every part of England and Canada. It was not a new thing to have such a law among municipalities; but he denied having recourse to any document, save the Statutes, in drafting this by-law—and it did not become gentlemen to be casting out insinuations.

Mr. Thompson rose in quite a huff. He had no desire to press his amendment; but he would not believe Mr. George drew up the By-Law, nor if he were to it upon the Holy Evangelists. (Great confusion in the assembly.)

Mr. George (laughingly) Mr. Thompson is trying to measure my corn in his bushel.—(Roars of laughter.)

The first clause was then put and carried. On the next section being read, compelling the vendor to keep full weight loaves, Mr. Thompson said—Now, you my word, Now, you are not willing to take the piece. You (speaking to Mr. George) would not give it I know; ha! ha! (Applause.) At first they wanted a piece given to make weight, now they won't have it.

Mr. George—you insisted upon striking out that part about giving the piece. (Hear, hear.)

At this stage of the proceedings, someone in the assembly shouted fire, which created a general rush for the door. The Council, however, remained standing at the table. In a minute, some of the parties who retired returned and said it was a hoax.

After a little desultory chat, the second clause was adopted.

Mr. Thompson said they might take the rest, after adopting that clause.

The third clause was then read.

Mr. Thompson moved in amendment, that after bread had been baked 12 hours it would not be lawful to seize it, unless the Inspector was of opinion it never contained the weight.

Mr. Driffl wanted to know if he (Mr. T.) thought the Council such noodles as to stultify themselves by voting for this amendment in the face of the principle they had just affirmed in the previous clause, that bread shall be sold at a standard weight.

Mr. Thompson thought he (Mr. D.) a noodle, if he thought to make the people believe such regulations any good.

The amendment was then put and lost, and the original motion adopted.

The fourth clause was read, amended and adopted.

On the fifth clause being read regarding tainted meat, Mr. Thompson moved it be expunged altogether. One would think there were no sportsmen here, for everybody knew game was no good until the tail was dropping out. (Roars of laughter.) Venison, too, required to become taint.

Mr. Driffl replied by saying he could buy it fresh, and keep it until it became as rotten as he pleased. (Hear, hear.)

The chairman thought the clause better be struck out. After some further parrying the amendment was put and carried.

The Committee then rose and reported the By-Law as amended.

On the question for the third reading, Mr. Thompson desired it put off for another week, in order that he might have time to consult the Butchers and Bakers. If they were not opposed to it passing he was not.

Mr. George said—Mr. Thompson asked for delay upon the principal of asking the butcher and the thief if they were agreeable to the enactment of a law to punish them. Honest men had nothing to fear.

However, the delay for a week was acceded to, and the Council adjourned.

carried into effect, they will insure to the public a class of bread superior to any they have yet possessed. It would be useless, because men in this day of printing presses who are ignorant of one usual routine of business, are like the man described by the poet.

A man described by the poet.
For the occasion of this.

They, Sir, may well query about our Association business, and all the opportunities which offer themselves, make one single effort to obtain a true and correct knowledge of what our object is. And nothing can be more painful to any one who loves the interests of his country than to know that some of our Municipal Councilors are men who are applying to the public of education for their own private gain, and placing in place of much responsibility, according with emphasis that "each thing as that Association might not be so allowed."

But can you wonder what we have to say to a man who is applying to the public of education for their own private gain, and placing in place of much responsibility, according with emphasis that "each thing as that Association might not be so allowed."

Our Association only take to be made the subject of thought by its enemies, we want to know that all may come and see and hear for themselves, and make one single effort to obtain a true and correct knowledge of what our object is.

Mr. Editor, I will not further intrude upon your patience but close by asking you to grant me a favor by giving this a place in your valuable issue.

Yours, &c.,
A TEACHER.

Whitechurch, April 10th, 1880.

That Convention Again.

To the Editor of the New Era.

Mr. Editor—Your Correspondent seems to complain that I doubted his being a "Wesleyan."

Now, sir, when a writer attacks a public man or body of men and withholds his proper name there is good reason to doubt. But as he says the "signature is correct," I am bound to believe him; and while we hold the right of private judgment, and are perfectly willing that a Wesleyan or any other member of our Church should exercise his political and religious privileges unobscured and unimpeded by us, we at the same time must protest against any interference with our enjoying the same privilege, or any misrepresentation of our acts by putting a construction on them that they will not admit of.

In his first letter a Wesleyan says—"How then I should like to ask can it be said that the members of the Church on this Circuit petitioned as above represented?"—and again in his last letter he says—"But what was complained of was, that ten or a dozen Ministers and about as many laymen should meet in convention and pass resolutions purporting to be the embodiment of the views of the members of the district."

Now in asking the above question and making the above complaint, does the writer mean to say that the Convention meant to deceive the public and the Legislature by putting forth the views of a few, as the expression of every individual member of the Church in the District, if so, then he has entirely mistaken our meaning, and if he has ever seen the resolutions and Memorial adopted at the convention, he must know that they will admit of no such construction.

A copy of the Memorial lies before me while I write; it is carefully worded as follows:—"The Memorial of the representatives of the several Wesleyan Circuits in the Counties of Peel and Simcoe."

So the resolution and Memorial are just what they purported to be,—the resolutions and Memorial of the representatives of the Circuits, these are the plain unvarnished facts proved by documentary evidence, and therefore the complaints of a Wesleyan are groundless.

I may assume and I have a right to do so, that the Delegates represented the views of a very large majority of our people, and a Wesleyan has not, nor can he prove to the contrary.

What right has he to say, or to insinuate that Messrs. Morrow and King misrepresented their brethren on the Barrie Circuit, or that Messrs. Manning and Driffl were ignorant of the views of the people on the Bradford Circuit?

And as far as the Newmarket Circuit is concerned I have a better right to know the minds of our people than a Wesleyan or any other individual. I mingle with them freely at their own houses and elsewhere, and have often heard them speak on the subject as set forth in the *Christian Guardian*, and I don't hesitate to venture the assertion that four-fifths of our Membership would give their support to the said Memorial, and I would like to know by documentary evidence, and therefore the complaints of a Wesleyan are groundless.

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and that the candidates and their agents at the several polls were prevented by violence and intimidation from objecting to votes requiring the voters to be administered to (for votes), in consequence a large number of persons having no legal qualification, recorded their names as voters without objection, many did the same thing in the Federal election, and the same thing would be repeated in the present election. The Committee therefore did not hesitate to declare that the violence and intimidation practiced were sufficient to interfere with the freedom of election, and that some violence and intimidation, coupled with the gross irregularities in recording legal and unqualified votes were such as to render their proceedings null and void, consequently they feel it their duty to declare that the said election was null and void. Nevertheless the evidence showed the majority of the legal votes recorded to be in favour of the sitting members. At the same time they declared that no evidence had been laid before the Committee concerning the sitting members, with the fraud, violence and illegal proceedings that had taken place at the election. They had further resolved that whilst the Returning Officer, William Smith Sewell, took the precaution of swearing in 500 special constables to maintain the law, and paid them for their services, he did not seem to have exercised any judgement on their organization, in consequence of which this numerically powerful force seems to have been comparatively useless, and there was nothing to indicate the presence of any number of them at any of the polls. The conduct of the Deputy Returning Officer, in knowingly recording the votes of the same persons several times under different names, seemingly from a misapprehension of the law, showed at least an unaccountable and highly culpable ignorance. (Laughter.)

Whilst the evidence conflicted as to the question with whom the violence commenced there was no doubt of its great excess of being with the party of petitioners. The gross violation of the law of election, thus permitted if not acquiesced in by the electors of the City of Quebec, is, in the opinion of your Committee a sufficient ground for their disfranchisement during the remainder of the present Parliament.

Mr. Dorion moved that the speaker issue his Warrant for a new election.

Atty. Gen. Cartier moved the postponement of the consideration of the motion for a week, by which time his bill for dividing the cities would probably have become law.

Mr. J. S. Macdonald opposed the amendment on the ground that it was most important to have Quebec represented by the time certain great questions came up for debate, especially that relating to the Seat of Government. He contended that the votes of the three unseated members had decided that very question differently from what it would have been if they had not held the seats, which it was now decided they held legally.

Mr. W. F. Powell answered that the affection of desiring an immediate election was a hypocritical pretence, that the real desire was to defeat the Government. In this opinion some legislation was required to prevent the scandalous irregularities that had taken place at the last election.

Mr. Brown attributed the violence at the last election to the partizans of the Government, and said the other side had only acted in self-defence.

Mr. Foley thought the proposed delay in moving the writ would have the effect of disfranchising Quebec for the present Session.

Atty. Gen. Macdonald said if his colleague's bill were passed before the writ was issued the effect would be beneficial; for the election would be more legalized.

Mr. McGee said the bill of Atty. Gen. Cartier was intended as a snare to catch his friends on their being thrown out of the window.

Mr. Ferguson said that as a member of the Committee he would state that the sitting members were not to blame for the fraud and violence which occurred at last election; others were to blame altogether and he only consented to allow the sitting members being turned out, because he did not think the election had been a free and fair one.

The House divided on the amendment which was carried.

YEAS—Cartier, Macdonald, Rose, Sherwood, Morin, Wm. Ponnell, Morrison, Baby, Oumet, Coutlee, Ferres, Whitley, Daly, Roblin, Carling, Benjamin, Cayley, Abbott, Price, Lennox, Fournier, Gill, Turcotte, Dufresne, Dunkt, Playfair, Webb, Simpson, McKinnon, Pank, Lout, Langier, Campbell, Holmes, Buchanan, Heath, Fortier, Meagher, Lehoultier, Cameron, Roblin, Leblanc, Archambault, Daut, Laporte, Sicotte, Loranger, Desmarais, Caron, Steves, Gowan, Cawson, Ferguson, Desbuis, R. Scott, Dionne, Goudet, Fortier, Cimon, Clapain, and A. P. Macdonald—66.

NAYS—Wm. Scott, Thibault, Lemieux, Wilson, Harcourt, Short, Biggar, Foley, J. S. Macdonald, Patrick, P. A. McLeod, Piche, Tymal, Mattice, Cook, Stinson, Atwood, Lorrain, Mowat, Connor, White, Aikens, Walker, Powell, Burwell, Clark, Somerville, Brown, Notman, Bell, Bourassa, Wright, Bureau, Dorland, McKellar, McGee, McDougall, Laframboise, D. Ross, Laberge, Jobin, Lapineau, Jas. Ross and Finlayson—44.

Hops now I have done with a Wesleyan, and last he should misunderstand me I will just say in conclusion that the Delegates at the Convention did not profess to represent his views but their own, and any who might see fit to think with them, and if a Wesleyan and all who may be of his opinion will have a convention and express themselves freely I promise him I will not interfere with them.

Wm. McFadden.
Aurora, April 16th, 1880.

Foreign and Colonial.

Arrival of the Perla.

New York, April 12.

The Perla arrived this morning, the 12th. She brings one day's later advices via Queenstown, but no later commercial news.

London, April 1, via the Atlantic.

A despatch from Genoa says that the Piedmontese troops had entered Florence on the 28th ult. Another division is on march from Bologna towards Bannina. The Piedmontese garrison at Nice is about retiring to Genoa.

A despatch from Florence says that Prince Carignano, in a proclamation to the Tuscans, tells them that the King undertakes the object of the annexation to be to unite their energies with those of the various states who had levied him to the national throne, and that his first resolutions is to achieve their happiness to the full extent their conduct had merited.

A despatch from Vienna says that the Austrian Cabinet had addressed a note to the Cabinet of Turin sternly protesting against the annexation of Tuscany, Parma and Modena to Piedmont and maintaining her incontestable right to oppose an act which, in despoiling legitimate claims of the states, destroyed the European treaties, would also destroy the right of succession which these same treaties secured to the House of Hapsburg.

The Brazilian Fleet mails had reached Lisbon. News meagre.

M. Beldio, has been chosen President of Montevideo. A despatch from Rome says that in case of annexation by the French troops Rome will be occupied by Pontifical troops, and Neapolitan troops, will enter in March.

There are 3,000 Papal troops concentrated at Ancona.

A new revolutionary demonstration was to have taken place at Rome, but did not take place in consequence of secret circulars, distributed among the people, intimating that such a demonstration might be the cause of annoyance to the French troops.

A further mixed commission is to determine

what Italy and Sicily shall contribute to the public debt of Romagna and to the execution of the central railway works. Santhia reserves to herself to finish along the boring of Mount Cocca.

The Treaty will become executive for Santhia after receiving the sanction of Parliament. The King of Santhia had issued a proclamation respecting the inhabitants of Bayona and Nica from further allegiance.

The Affairs says the French Regiments in Italy from

Thomas A. Harton's
Spring Purchases.
 A complete and well-filled stock of
NOVELTIES.
 Newmarket, April 19, 1860. 11-10

NEW CHEAP STORE AT AURORA!
R. BOYD & BROTHER,
 Beg respectfully to inform the inhabitants of Aurora, and surrounding Country, that they have
Opened a New Store,
 Opposite the W. M. Church, YONGE STREET, AURORA. Their stock is now nearly complete and of the very
Best Quality, Latest Styles and Fashions;
 All of which they are determined to sell cheap. Remember very small profits and quick returns in their motto.
ONLY RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED.

The attention of the LADIES is specially invited to R. Boyd & Brother's
SHOW ROOM,
FASHIONABLE MILLINERY,
 Which will be opened for the season on the
Twenty Fifth of April.
 Their Stock is all of this Spring's Importations and embraces the latest novelties in the season.
 Aurora, April 19, 1860. 11-10

North York Electoral
Agricultural Society
SPRING SHOW AND
PLOUGHING MATCH!!
 The annual Spring Show of Entire Horses, Blood Mares, and Bulls, and Ploughing Match, will take place on
TUESDAY, April 24th, 1860,
 On the Farm of Mr. John Millard, between Newmarket and Yonge-st., where the following Premiums will be awarded:
 Men's Class, over 21 years.
 1st Prize \$50.00
 2nd do. 25.00
 3rd do. 10.00
 Young Men's Class, between 16 & 21 years.
 1st Prize \$25.00
 2nd do. 10.00
 3rd do. 5.00
 Boys' Class, under 16 years.
 1st Prize \$10.00
 2nd do. 5.00
 3rd do. 2.50
 ENTIRE HORSES,
 Draught Horses, 1st Prize \$50.00
 do. do. 2nd do. 25.00
 do. do. 3rd do. 10.00
 General Purpose, 1st Prize \$25.00
 do. do. 2nd do. 10.00
 do. do. 3rd do. 5.00
 Blood Mares, 1st Prize \$25.00
 do. do. 2nd do. 10.00
 do. do. 3rd do. 5.00
 Bulls—ANY BREED,
 Over two years old.
 1st Prize \$25.00
 2nd do. 10.00
 3rd do. 5.00
 Under two years old.
 1st Prize \$10.00
 2nd do. 5.00
 3rd do. 2.50
 Dinner will be prepared at C. BRELSPORD'S Hotel, at Three p.m.; Tickets, 25c.
 A Managing Committee will be upon the ground to make the necessary arrangements on the morning of the Show. The Ground may be entered either by way of the Town Line or Yonge-st.
E. MORTON, Pres.
J. JACKSON, Sec.
 Newmarket, April 19, 1860. 11-10

TORONTO MARKETS.
 Toronto, April 19th, 1860.
 The market has been sparingly supplied with produce during the week, and as a consequence prices have tended upwards.
 Fall Wheat—The deliveries for the week have not exceeded 1,500 bushels. Prices range from \$1.30 to \$1.37 per bush. Yesterday as high as \$1.39 was paid.
 Peas—The supplies have been equal to those of wheat, and an advance of 2 cents per bush. is observable in the week's sale. Good peas are worth 84c per bush.
 Oats—The deliveries from farmers are sold at from 34c to 36c per bush.
 Barley—Small supply sold during the week at from 65c to 70c per bush.
 Seeds—Timothy seed in dull, and the sale continues to be of a limited character; quotations are from \$3 to \$3.75 per bushel. Clover is very scarce and in good request at from \$4.75 to \$5.25 per bush. Hungarian grass seed from \$1.50 to \$2 per bush.
 Flour—Several large purchases have been made for the eastern market, which have considerably stimulated the views of holders, who are now firm at the following quotations:
 Superfine, No. 2 \$4.25 to \$4.45
 Superfine, No. 1 4.70 to 4.90
 Fancy 5.20 to 5.60
 Extra 5.70 to 6.15
 Double Extra 6.20 to 6.75
 Potatoes—are coming in very freely; sales are made at 20c to 22c for common descriptions, and 27c for the best varieties.

New Advertisements.
MILLINERY!
 THE Hubscher's New Millinery Show Room
NOW OPEN.
 The Stock is Large!
 The Styles are New!
 The Price is Low!
 Call and examine before you purchase elsewhere.
THOMAS NIXON.
 Newmarket, April 19, 1860. 11-10

MILLINERY GOODS.
J. BOND'S
MILLINERY
SHOW ROOM
Now Open
FOR THE
SEASON!
 Call & Examine the Stock.
 Newmarket, April 19th, 1860. 11-10
To Consumptives
AND
NERVOUS SUFFERERS,
 THE subscriber, for several years a resident of Asia, discovered while there a simple vegetable remedy, a sure Cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and Nervous Debility. For the benefit of Consumptives and Nervous Sufferers, he is willing to make the same public. To those who desire it, he will send the Prescription, with full directions (free of cost); also a sample of the medicine, which they will find a beautiful combination of Nature's simple herbs. Those desiring the Remedy can obtain it by return mail, by addressing
J. E. CUTBERT,
 Botanic Physician,
 No. 429 Broadway, New York.
 April 10, 1860. 3-9

COW STRAYED!
 STRAYED from the premises of the subscriber, Newmarket, on the 17th inst., a light BRINDLE COW, about 8 years old, with white hind feet, and the tip of her horns have been cut off. She is either with calf, or calved since the above date.
 Newmarket, April 19th, 1860. 11-10
Tavern to Let!
 THE Brick Tavern on Yonge Street, known as **"THE ELGIN HOUSE,"** is immediately possession. Apply to
GEO. P. DIXON.
 400-401, April 19, 1860. 11-10

BOGART, PADFIELD & CO.
 11-10

STOCK
 OF
Spring & Summer
GOODS!
 Comprising a very
GENERAL ASSORTMENT
 Of Everything Required in the country,—all of which
 Will be Sold
 AT VERY
LOW PRICES
 FOR
CASH OR PRODUCE.
 An inspection of their stock is solicited.
 Newmarket, April 20th, 1860. 11-10

W. W. BOGART,
 CARPENTER, JOINER, &c.,
 IN RETURNING thanks for the liberal patronage conferred since commencing business in this place, beg respectfully to intimate that he has REMOVED TO HIS NEW PREMISES, Second house north of the residence of R. H. Smith, Esq., and is now prepared to contract for the
Erection of Buildings
 Of all descriptions,—and furnish materials for the same, as may be agreed upon. Constantly on hand, Doors, Sashes, Venetian Blinds, &c.
 Orders Respectfully Solicited.
 Lumber and Farm Produce taken in exchange.
 Newmarket, April 19, 1860. 11-9

Important to Farmers!
 THE subscriber offers for SALE a large quantity of
ROOT SEEDS,
 including five varieties of Turnip Seed; two of Margold (White) and two of Carrots; also
200 Bushels Seed Potatoes,
 including eight or ten choice varieties, three of which are entirely new. Being the third year from the hull of the Turnip Seed will be sold at about 75 percent cheaper than it has been generally sold for in the neighbourhood.
P. V. PLAYTER,
 Whitechurch, April 9, 1860. 2-9

FARMERS' ATTENTION!
 THE Subscriber has now on hand a large number of
PLOWS OF VARIOUS KINDS,
 which he will sell cheap for cash or approved paper.
 Newmarket, April 20th, 1860. 11-10
JAS. J. HUNTER, M. D.,
 PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, ACCOUCHEUR, &c.,
 RESPECTFULLY intimates to the inhabitants of this section of country that he has concluded to again resume the practice of his Profession.
 Residence—Timothy Street.
 Newmarket, April 20, 1860. 11-10

T. A. HARTON
 HAS a very large and very CHEAP STOCK
LADIES' HATS,
 Bonnets, Ribbons and Flowers.
 Newmarket, April 19, 1860. 11-10

Spring Dr. Goods!
ISAAC C. GILMOUR & CO.,
 HAVE received their Spring Stock of **FANCY HAND STAPLE DRY GOODS,** to which they invite the attention of the trade.
 A large assortment of ladies' **STRAW BONNETS AND HATS.**
 Liberal terms to cash and short date buyers.
 Toronto, 11th April, 1860. 3-9

SIMPSON & TRENT,
 IN acknowledging with many thanks the patronage bestowed on them by the public generally, beg to acquaint their friends and patrons, that they are
OPENING OUT
 A **SUPERIOR STOCK OF**
NEW GOODS
 FOR THE
SPRING AND SUMMER
TRADE,
 which are marked at the very LOWEST CASH PRICE,
 and they purpose, as hitherto, to confine themselves to the **U.S. & Y. & W. & C.** of doing business, and invite your inspection of their Stock whether you buy or not.
 UP THE LADIES will find amongst the dress goods many new and beautiful designs in Marquise, Burgundy, Colours, Indulgences, Silks, Linens, some elegant Plumed Dresses in Silk and Wool; also, the famous Chiffon and Empress Eugenie Ribbon Dresses, as well as a large assortment of Parasols.
 UP YOUNG LADIES and MISSES will find a superior display of the latest and most unique style of
Straw Hats!
 In this department your inspection is invited to twenty different patterns and shapes; also a large stock of
Gentlemen's Hats, Caps, &c.,
 in Straw, Wool, Felt, and Tash—a-wax—too Cloth.
 Particular attention is invited to our stock of Prints, which for Pattern, quality, washing and price, cannot be excelled.
 Always on hand, a good stock of
FRESH GROCERIES,
 which also are marked at the lowest living price.
 N. B.—Gentlemen who indulge in the Weed, and are desirous of a good smoke on them, if they will drop in they can be accommodated with some pure test Tobacco, unsulphurated, at a York's a pound.

W. M. McMASTER, Jr.,
 BEGS to inform his customers and the public, that he has received a large portion of his
SPRING AND SUMMER STOCK,
 CONSISTING OF—
MUSLINS, PRINT, PARASOLS, BONNETS, RIBBONS, GLOVES, HOSIERY, &c.
 Also, a Good Stock of
STAPLE DRY GOODS,
 Groceries, Hardware, Paints, Oils, &c.
 Particular attention is called to his Stock of
BOOTS AND SHOES,
 Which cannot be surpassed for
STYLE AND PRICE!
 To which he would invite the attention of his Customers and the community in general.
 Sharon, April 12, 1860. 11-

H. THOMPSON'S
SADDLE, HARNESS AND TRUNK
EMPORIUM,
 Opposite Mrs. Forsyth's Rail-Road Hotel,
Main-street, NEWMARKET.
 H. THOMPSON has always taken the First Prize for SADDLES, HARNESS and COL-
LARS, wherever exhibited, therefore, has every confidence in
WARRANTING HIS WORK to give every SATISFACTION.
 A superior assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's FANCY QUILTED and PLAIN SADDLES, BRIDLES, MARTINGALES, WHIPS, SPRINGS, &c.; SINGLE and DOUBLE HAR-
NESSES of every description constantly kept on hand and made to order.
CARRIAGE TRIMMING
 in all its branches done in the neatest style. Carriage Trimmings for sale,
 ALL ORDERS and REPAIRING DONE ON THE SHORTEST NOTICE.
CHARGES MODERATE.
WANTED—200 lbs. Good Deer Hair.
 Main-street, Newmarket, April 5th, 1860. 11-8

Grand River Plaster,
 JUST Received and for Sale by
J. W. MARDEN.
 Newmarket, 9th Feb. 1860. 11-52
For Sale!
 2,000 FENCE & FOUNDATION CEDAR-
 POSTS, Equipped
A. J. McCracken.
 Newmarket, Feb. 7, 1860. 11-52
JUST RECEIVED,
 DIRECT FROM BOSTON,
 THE LARGEST, BEST AND CHEAPEST
BOOTS & SHOES
 brought into this section of country.
 Women's Prunella Boots, from 81 10c
 Misses' Kid do. 81 35c
 Children's Shoes 80 27c
 The whole Stock having been bought before the rise, can be sold at prices which
DISTANCE COMPETITION.
JOHN BENTLEY.
 Newmarket, April 5, 1860. 11-8
NEW FIRM!
 THE undersigned have this day entered into Partnership, under the name and style of
"BOGART, PADFIELD & CO."
 for the purpose of carrying on a General Mercan-
 tile Business, in the old established stand, at the corner of Main and Timothy Streets, Newmarket; and will, in a few days, open a very large and choice stock of goods.
M. W. BOGART,
ROBERT H. SMITH,
G. W. PADFIELD.
 Newmarket, April 2, 1860. 11-8

To be Let,
 A ROUGH CAST DWELLING-HOUSE con-
 sisting of 4 rooms, with an excellent kitchen.
 A well in the garden, and a large garden attached.
 Apply at once.
 Newmarket, April 5, 1860. 11-8

R. FLEMING
Saddle, Harness and Trunk Maker,
 Sign of the Saddle and Collar, Main Street,
 Newmarket.
 R. FLEMING in returning his sincere thanks to his friends and increasing number of customers for their liberal patronage solicits a continuance. He received a
Prize at the Late Provincial Exhibition,
 Held in Toronto, for his manufacture of Harness, and therefore has every confidence in guaranteeing his work.
 A choice assortment of Saddles, Bridles and Martingales,
SINGLE AND DOUBLE HARNESS,
 Of every description, Whips, &c., constantly kept on hand, as he is determined to give his friends and customers who favor him with their custom, articles of the best quality and newest style
AT MODERATE CHARGES.
 Call and examine for yourself before purchasing elsewhere, and you will be well paid for your trouble.
ALL WORK WARRANTED.
 Hides and suitable Farm Produce taken in exchange for Work.
 All Orders and Repairs done on the shortest notice. Remember the place, **sign of the SADDLE AND COLLAR.**
 Main-street, Newmarket, July 7, 1859. 11-7

T. A. HARTON'S
HARDWARE, PAINTS, OIL AND GLASS,
 GROCERY, BOOTS AND SHOES,
READY-MADE CLOTHING, STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS.
 Newmarket, April 19th, 1860. 11-10

TORONTO HOUSE!!
JOHN BOND,
 MAIN STREET NEWMARKET,
 BEGS to return his grateful thanks to the inhabitants of Newmarket and surrounding Country for the unbounded support given him since his arrival here; and would state he is now receiving his
SPRING IMPORTATIONS
 From Europe, France and the United States, in abundance of the
Latest Styles and Fashions,
 Of the best quality, as cheap as ever. An early call is respectfully solicited before Purchasing Elsewhere.
TO THE LADIES!
 The greatest novelty for the season is J. B. SHOW ROOM. There you will see the LARGEST and BEST assortment of
FASHIONABLE MILLINERY,
 Ever brought to this flourishing town; and he proposes opening his
SHOW ROOM for the Season on the 20th of APRIL,
 Of the following articles, Bonnets, Hats, Caps, Mantles, Head Dresses, Opera Cloaks, Infants' Hats, Bangles, Flowers, &c., &c., and a number of articles too numerous to mention.
 Newmarket, April 14th, 1860. 11-9

J. W. EDMAND
 BEGS to inform his customers and the Public, that he has received a large portion of his
SPRING AND SUMMER STOCK,
 CONSISTING OF
MUSLINS, PRINT, PARASOLS, BONNETS, RIBBONS, GLOVES, HOSIERY, &c.
 Also, a Good Stock of
STAPLE DRY GOODS,
 Groceries, Hardware, Paints, Oils, &c.
 Particular attention is called to his Stock of
BOOTS AND SHOES,
 Which cannot be surpassed for
STYLE AND PRICE!
 To which he would invite the attention of his Customers and the community in general.
 Sharon, April 12, 1860. 11-

W. M. McMASTER, Jr.,
 BEGS to inform his customers and the public, that he has received a large portion of his
SPRING AND SUMMER STOCK,
 CONSISTING OF—
MUSLINS, PRINT, PARASOLS, BONNETS, RIBBONS, GLOVES, HOSIERY, &c.
 Also, a Good Stock of
STAPLE DRY GOODS,
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 Which cannot be surpassed for
STYLE AND PRICE!
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 Sharon, April 12, 1860. 11-

H. THOMPSON'S
SADDLE, HARNESS AND TRUNK
EMPORIUM,
 Opposite Mrs. Forsyth's Rail-Road Hotel,
Main-street, NEWMARKET.
 H. THOMPSON has always taken the First Prize for SADDLES, HARNESS and COL-
LARS, wherever exhibited, therefore, has every confidence in
WARRANTING HIS WORK to give every SATISFACTION.
 A superior assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's FANCY QUILTED and PLAIN SADDLES, BRIDLES, MARTINGALES, WHIPS, SPRINGS, &c.; SINGLE and DOUBLE HAR-
NESSES of every description constantly kept on hand and made to order.
CARRIAGE TRIMMING
 in all its branches done in the neatest style. Carriage Trimmings for sale,
 ALL ORDERS and REPAIRING DONE ON THE SHORTEST NOTICE.
CHARGES MODERATE.
WANTED—200 lbs. Good Deer Hair.
 Main-street, Newmarket, April 5th, 1860. 11-8

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 Sign of the Saddle and Collar, Main Street,
 Newmarket.
 R. FLEMING in returning his sincere thanks to his friends and increasing number of customers for their liberal patronage solicits a continuance. He received a
Prize at the Late Provincial Exhibition,
 Held in Toronto, for his manufacture of Harness, and therefore has every confidence in guaranteeing his work.
 A choice assortment of Saddles, Bridles and Martingales,
SINGLE AND DOUBLE HARNESS,
 Of every description, Whips, &c., constantly kept on hand, as he is determined to give his friends and customers who favor him with their custom, articles of the best quality and newest style
AT MODERATE CHARGES.
 Call and examine for yourself before purchasing elsewhere, and you will be well paid for your trouble.
ALL WORK WARRANTED.
 Hides and suitable Farm Produce taken in exchange for Work.
 All Orders and Repairs done on the shortest notice. Remember the place, **sign of the SADDLE AND COLLAR.**
 Main-street, Newmarket, July 7, 1859. 11-7

For Gloves and Hosiery,
 SHIRTS,
 COLLARS,
 TIES, AND
 SILK HANDKERCHIEFS.
T. A. HARTON'S
 Newmarket, April 19, 1860. 11-10

SAMUEL MACHILL
LICENSED AUCTIONEER,
 For the United Counties of York and Peel.
 SALES attended to with promptness. Address
 (if by letter) to Lark, King.
 Lark, April 4, 1860. 11-9
Next Newmarket and Georgina
Division Courts.

MR. DURAND, of Toronto, Barrister, will at-
 tend at the Newmarket Division Court, the first of May; and at Georgina on the 2nd of May, when and where he will be consulted on any legal business. Especially desired, address by letter to Toronto City.
 April 2nd, 1860. 4-8

The Great English Remedy!
SIR JAMES CLARKE'S
Celebrated Female Pills.
 PREPARED from a prescription of Sir James Clarke, M. D. Physician Extraordinary to the Queen. This invaluable medicine is well known in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases incident to the female constitution.
 It moderates all excesses, removes all obstructions, and brings on the monthly period with regularity. These Pills should be used two or three weeks previous to coitus, to fortify the constitution, and lessen the suffering during labor, enabling the mother to perform her duties with safety to herself and child.
 In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the Back and Limbs, Headaches, Fulgencies, or Slight Eruptions, Pallidness of the Face, Loss of Spirit, Hysterics, Sick Headaches, Whites, and all the painful diseases occasioned by a disordered system: these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed, and although a powerful remedy, do not contain Iron, Calomel, Antimony, or any other mineral.
 Full directions accompanying each package. Price, in the United States and Canada, one Dollar. Sole Agents for the United States and Canada,
J. MOSES, Rochester, N. Y.
Northrop & Moses, Newcastle, C. T., General Agents for the Canadian Provinces.
 For sale by:
M. W. BOGART, Newmarket,
JOHN BOND, Sharon,
C. DOAN & Co., Durham,
Wm. Moore, Brownsville,
H. D. Ellis, Lloydston.
 Ayre's Cherry Pectoral, Ayre's Cathartic Pills, Ayre's Sore Throat Remedy, Ayre's Vermifuge, Ayre's Liver Pills, Ayre's Worm Teas, Ayre's American Eye Salve, Ayre's Magnesia Cathartic, Ayre's Arabian Remedy, Marshall's Cathartic Snuff, Bryan's Pulmonic Wafer, &c., &c.
JOHN BOND, Agent.
 Feb. 7, 1860. 11-12

Wanted to Exchange
 BRAN and Shells for Store Pigs and a Farrow Cow.
 Apply to the Newmarket Steam Mills.
 Newmarket, Feb. 9, 1860. O. FORD. 11-51

MAGISTRATE'S BLANKS.
 Fall description, on hand for sale. Apply at the Newmarket J. Bond's Office.
Executor's Notice.
 Estate of the late William Reid.
 ALL persons indebted to the above Estate, are requested to settle the same on or before the 1st Day of May, next ensuing, and thereby save further trouble; and all parties having claims against the said Estate will oblige by presenting the same on or before that date, for liquidation.
JOHN D. PHILIPS,
 Acting Assignee.
 March 13, 1860. 11-3

ROBERT BRODIE
Builder, and Contractor,
NEWMARKET.
 IN returning thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore conferred upon him, respectfully intimates to the public in general, that he is prepared to contract for the Erection or Renovation of Buildings, or any description of work in connection with his line of business.
LUMBER FURNISHED IF REQUIRED.
WINDOW-SASH and DOORS of every description ready-made and made to order on the shortest notice.
 Shop—on Water-street, Newmarket.
 Newmarket, March 21st, 1860. 11-9-10

ASTHMA, LIEF AND PERMANENT
CURE of this distressing complaint use
FENDT'S
Bronchial Cigarettes,
 Made by C. B. STROUVER & Co., 107, Nassau-street, N. Y. Price \$1 per box; sent free by post.
 FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
 March 24, 1860. 6-9

Spring Fashions
MILLINERY GOODS.
 THE undersigned beg respectfully to intimate to the Ladies of Newmarket, and public generally, that her
MILLINERY SHOW ROOMS
 WILL BE OPEN
On THURSDAY, April 5th, 1860,
 Where will be displayed the latest Fashions of Spring Bonnets, Hats, Flowers, &c., &c., embracing the newest French, English and American designs and patterns.
Prices Extremely Low!
ELLEN MAGUIRE.
 Newmarket, March 29, 1860. 11-7

For Sale.
 SOME Four Lots, beautifully situated on Niagara Street—being part of the "Cricket Ground," at Newmarket.
 Terms Easy.—For particulars enquire of B. W. Hatten, Esq., F. L. S., Newmarket.
 August 10, 1859. 11-4
Patent, & Patent.
IMPORTANT TO SHOE MAKERS.
 THE Subscriber wishes to inform the Trade in general that he has bought of Mr. Thomas A. Bond, of Newmarket, the right to use and sell in the North Riding of York, the improved method of
CUTTING AND CRIMPING.
 The great advantage derived from this Patent is, that Crimping in the usual way is entirely done away with, as Crimping Machines and Blocks are not required. There is also a saving of three to four feet in the width of upper, right to Vent and well worthy the attention of those who belong to the Trade. Our experience in the business warrants us in saying that this improved method is a greater benefit to the Trade than anything yet introduced. To those who are desirous of being in the lead in 1860, the Subscriber is willing to purchase Shop Rights, will please address to the subscriber.
THOMAS NIXON,
 Boot and Shoe Maker,
 HOLLAND LANE, LONDON.
 Holland Landing, Jan. 8, 1860. 11-7

